

TRAGEDY IN NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

A Young Man Who "Loved not Wisely but too well" Shot Dead by His Paramour—The Fair and Frail Murderess then Commits Suicide by Shooting Herself.

Correspondence of N. Y. Herald.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 25, 1870. A terrible tragedy, followed by a suicide, was committed at the boarding house of Mrs. Cornelius Webster, early last evening. The victim was Theodore L. Parker, of the firm of O. C. & T. L. Parker, a young man aged but twenty-three years; and the deed was committed by Mrs. Lizzie W. Chapman, a daughter of William Duffy, aged about forty years. The parties had been intimate for some months past, and had been frequently together upon the streets, and although there is no direct testimony in regard to any improper intimacy between them, yet it is reasonable under the existing circumstances to suppose such to have been the case. Mr. Parker was a regular boarder of the house, having lived there for the past eighteen months, and Mrs. Chapman was in the habit of taking her meals there, but lived at No. 58 South Second street. At six o'clock yesterday afternoon the couple were together on the street, and Mrs. Chapman was afterwards seen to enter her residence, probably to procure the weapon with which she committed the deed. The boarders of the house, among whom were Parker and Mrs. Chapman, sat down to supper at the usual time, and about half-past six the two arose from the table, passed through the sitting room and into the front entry of the house. Almost immediately three distinct reports of a pistol were heard, and the landlady rushed into the entry just as Parker staggered and fell. Mrs. Chapman was then standing near Parker with a Colt's revolver in her hand, still smoking from a recent discharge. The pistol was taken from the woman by a male boarder, and she then rushed into the sitting room, and with the words "I am shot," fell upon a lounge. Parker was carried into an adjoining bedroom, and almost instantly expired, without uttering a word. Dr. E. R. Johnson was called, and upon examining Mrs. Chapman found that a pistol ball had passed through her abdomen, the ball going completely through her body, the wound being about four inches in diameter. She was as possible, but a succession of spasms rendered her unrecognizable.

A Washington paper states that a steam engine, operating on a novel principle, has been successfully at work in that city for over two years. It is operated upon the principle of reaction and direct action, both at the same time. The reaction-wheel is simply a hollow shaft, having two or more hollow arms; steam issuing from opposite sides of these arms, causes them to revolve by force of reaction or unbalanced pressure. Just outside the hollow arms is a wheel, having buckets on the inside of its rim. This wheel is hung upon a shaft in line with the hollow shaft. The steam, after exerting its full power of reaction upon the hollow arms, strikes the buckets and forces the outer wheel in the opposite direction. The power of both wheels is used in driving machinery by means of one cross-belt. These engines have been tested by long and hard usage, and have proven themselves equal to the best piston-engines in economy of fuel. The great points gained by this engine are diminished cost, simplicity, less liability to get out of order; can be set up without an expensive foundation, and operated without a skilled engineer. A ten-horse power weighs but three hundred pounds, and costs, complete (without boiler), \$400. These engines, it is said, have been examined and tested by a large number of government and other engineers, who have almost without exception, pronounced them superior to any in use for stationary purposes.

Remarks.

Whether an anti-slavery sermon is to be the benefit of the "thank you." It seems to be about as much as a sermon in Chicago. In these days a humming-bird—eternal plodding, methodical, long. He takes his seat complacently sits down and grunts his satisfaction. He never yet heard but that the fat, enjoys life just as well as long as the humming-birds are not ours. When we are come to him, we often grow weary of him. We find our feet, footing it shodless over sharp-stoned, thorny for all, not so much on the final getting there. As firmly as the color-skin trousers got fastened to rest a little on the surface of his barrel of cut out and made up after a pattern. They don't single word about this nonsense world turning over every twenty years. It would have spilled the of their mill-ponds years ago been any truth in it. Now, wheat and rye in the field, and I think, "There are our hands, different stages of development hastening forward to the

The Iron Trade in Europe.

The iron business appears to be exceedingly active in England, and in the principal iron regions of the continent. Advice from Prussia state that the blast furnaces, although running to their full capacity, can scarcely supply the demand for pig iron. There is scarcely a ton of pig on hand that is not sold or bespoke; considerable quantities are being imported from England and Belgium. The market for iron bars continues in a very animated state, and the rolling mills are scarcely able to produce the quantities of iron ordered from them. Manufacturers stipulate for extended periods in connection with new deliveries. The market for rails maintains a favorable appearance. Large orders have been placed during the past few weeks. The production of steel is increasing rapidly in Prussia; many works that have heretofore produced iron rails only, are now preparing to make cast-steel rails, which are at present more in demand than iron ones.

Limit of the Human Voice.

A learned Professor, who appears to have had nothing better to do, has been making calculations of the distance to which the human voice would reach if it were as powerful in proportion to the size of the animal as is the case with the grasshopper. The grasshopper makes himself heard one-sixteenth of a mile. An ordinary man weighs as much as 20,000 of these insects, and if his voice were proportionally powerful could be heard for the distance of a thousand miles. Such an arrangement would enable us to dispense with the telegraph and facilitate the abolition of the franking privilege, as the honorable member from Smithtown could address his constituents directly from his seat in Congress; it might have its disadvantages, as, for example, if one were to accidentally sneeze, the roof of the house might be landed in the neighbor's lot, and the walls of the house be generally dislocated. Upon the whole, as "silence is golden," and the telegraph answers every purpose, we are satisfied with the present limit of the voice, and propose to leave the grasshopper in possession of the field.

A Novel Steam Engine.

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Raise Sheep—Eat Mutton.

Good mutton, well fattened and neatly butchered, is the most wholesome, nutritious and cheapest of meats. It grows quickly, and costs little to produce it, compared with beef and pork. Every farmer should have a few long-wooled Cotswold sheep, at least—Cotswold or Leicester. They are little trouble, and will keep fat on the orts of the cattle. They usually bring two lambs, which will sell to the butchers for from \$8 to \$10 by the first of July. Their fleece averages from eight to fourteen pounds, with from sixteen to twenty-five per cent. shrink only. Their wool is now, and will be, in the future, worth thirty per cent. more than merino, which shrinks forty-five to sixty per cent., according to the family and treatment of the flock. Long wool makes strong, excellent and durable stocking yarn, though it is mostly used to make the brilliant, light and lustrous Orleans goods, for the apparel of our pretty women. Two such sheep will yield as much profit as a common cow, and five of them can be kept as cheap as a cow in milk. Their lambs and mutton would keep a farmer supplied with the best of fresh meat of one kind as often as is necessary, the year round, and would make an agreeable episode to the eternal round of salt junk and pork, and be far more healthy than either. Those who eat principally salted meats show it in their complexion, their skin being less fair and smooth. Pork, at best eaten constantly, produces irritation and eruptions of the skin.

WORKINGMEN AND DRINK.—Mr. Samuelson, member of Parliament for Nottingham, and owner of several manufactories in England and Saxony, has lately published a little book concerning the condition of workingmen in Germany and Switzerland. He cites the temperance of the Germans as an example to his countrymen. He says that drunkenness is the greatest curse upon the material and intellectual progress of the English workman; and, as an effective means against this ban, he advises that instead of the formation of temperance unions, or of totally closing beer-houses, German beer should be introduced in place of the heavy adulterated English beer. The use of German beer in England is continually on the increase, and it may now be had in the better eating-houses and clubs in London and the larger cities.

The information which Secretary Robinson has given the President will save us some argument in relation to one or two aspects of the Cuban question. The Secretary says that Spain has 89 vessels, with 600 guns and 13,000 seamen, in the various Cuban waters, while the Navy of the United States consists of 500 vessels, with 340 guns and 8,000 seamen. It will thus be seen that our seamen and guns are as much wanting in proportion to our Navy as they are, in some respects, to the war in Cuba. What has Congress to say?—N. Y.

The Josh Billings Papers.

THE ANT.
The ant is a money footed insect. They live about one thousand five hundred and fifty of them (more or less), in the same hole in the ground, and hold their property in common.

They have no holidays, no eight-hour system, nor never strike for enny higher wages.

They are cheerful little toilers, and hev no malice, nor back door to their hearts. Their iz no sedentary loafers among them, and yu never see one out on a job.

They git up arly, go tew bed late, work all the time, and eat on the run.

Yu never see two ants arguing sum phoolish question that neither ov them didn't understand; they don't care whether the moon iz inhabited, or not; nor whether a fish weighing two pounds, put into a pail ov water already full, will make the pail slop over, or weigh more.

They ain't a-hunting after the philosopher's stone, nor gitting crazy over the cause of the sudden earthquakes.

They don't care whether Jupiter iz 30 or 31 millions ov miles up in the air, nor whether the arth bobs around on its axes or not, so long as it don't bob over their korn crib and spill their barley.

They are simple, little, bizzy ants, full ov faith, working hard, living prudently, committing no sin, praising God by mind-ing their own bizness, and dieing when their times comes, tew make room for the next crop ov ants.

They are a reproach to the lazy, an encouragement tew the industrious, a rebuke tew the vicious, and a study to the Christian.

If yu want tew take a lesson in arkitek-ture, go and set down bi the side ov their hole in the ground, and wonder how so menny kin liv so thick.

If yure pashunce needs consolashun, watch the ants, and be strengthened.

If man had (added tew his capacity) the pashunce and grit ov these little atoms ov animated natur, every mounthin on the buzz-um ov the arth would, before this, hav bin levelled, and every inch ov surface would scream with fruitfulness, and countless lots ov human critters would hav bin added to the inhabitants ov the universe, and bin fed on corn and other sassa.

I hav sot by the hour and a half down near an ant-hill, and marvelled: hav wondered at their instinkts, and hav thought how big must be the jackass who waz satisfied to believe that even an ant, the least ov the bugs, could hav bin created, made bizzy, and sot to work by chance.

Oh, how I do pity the individual who believes that all things here are the work ov an aksikent! He robs himself ov all pleasure on earth, and all right in Heaven.

I had rather be an ant (even a humbly, bandy-legged, profane swearing ant,) than to look upon the things ov this world as I would upon the throw ov the dice.

Ants are older than Adam.

Man (for very wise reasons) want bilt untill all other things were finished, and pronounced good.

If man had bin made fust he would hav insisted upon bossing the rest ov the job.

He probably would hav objected to hav-ing enny little, bizzy ants at all, and various other objeksheuns would hav bin offered, equally green.

I am glad that man waz the last thing made.

If man hadn't hav bin made at all, yu never would hav heard me find enny fault about it.

I haven't much faith in man, not be-cause he kant do well, but be-cause he wont.

Ants hav bye laws, and a constitushun, and they mean sumthing.

Their laws aint like our laws, made with a hole in them, so that a man kan steal a hoss and ride thru them on a walk.

They don't hav enny whisky ring, that iz virtuous, simply be-cause it hooks bi the millyun, and then legalizes its own akts.

They don't hav enny legislators that yu kan buy, nor enny judges, laying around on the half shell, red-dy tew be swalled.

I rather like the ants, and think now I shall sell out mi money and real estate, and jine them.

I had rather jine them than the bulls or the bears, I like their morals better.

The bulls and the bears handle more money, iz iz true, and make a great deal more noize in Wall street, one ov them sticking his horn into a flabby piece of Erie and towing it up into the air, and the other ketching it when it cums down, and trampling it under hiz paws.

This may be phun for the bulls and the bears, but iz wuss than the cholera morbus for poor Erie.

Ants never disturb Erie; yu couldn't sell one enny Erie, enny more than yu could sell one skrip on the cod-fish banks ov Newfoundland.

Ants are a honest, hard-tugging little people, but whether they marry, and give in marriage, iz beyond my strength; but if they don't they are no wuzz oph than they are out west (near the city of Chicago), where they marry to-day and apply for an Injunkshun to-morrow; and are red-dy the next day to fite it out agin on sum other line.

Wedlok out west (near the grate grain mart Chicago) iz one ov them kind ov locks that almost enny body can pick.

How to Kill a Town.

Some one makes the following excellent suggestion. If yu want to kill a town, put up no more buildings than yu are obliged to occupy yourself. If yu should have an empty building, and any one wished to rent it, ask about three times its value. Look at every new corner with a soowl. Turn a cold shoulder to every business man and mechanic who seek a home among yu. Go abroad for your wares rather than purchase from your own merchants and manufacturers at the same prices. Refuse to advertise, so that persons at a distance will not know that any business is being done in your city. A prompt and close observance of these rules will ruin any town in two years.

THE WHOLESOME PROPERTY OF APPLES.—There is perhaps no fruit more wholesome and more useful than the apple. Every housekeeper should lay in a good supply of apples, it is the most economical investment in the whole range of culinaries. A raw, mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half. A more healthy dessert cannot be placed on the table than baked apples. If eaten at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, they have a good effect on the general system.

The First American Flag Made and Unfurled.

Mr. William J. Canby read before the Pennsylvania Historical Society, at its last meeting, a paper on the American Flag and who first made it, in which he states (that after much patient research he has discovered that the first times the stars and stripes were unfurled were at the siege of Fort Schuyler, Aug. 17th, 1777, and about a year before when the brig Nancy, having been sent to the West Indies for stores, and while there her commander receiving the news in July, 1776, of the Declaration of Independence, a young man, Captain Thomas Mandeville, made one, and it was hoisted at Porto Rico on the Nancy. So much for the first unfurling of the old flag. The first American flag, as designed and approved by Congress, was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, three of whose daughters are now living in Philadelphia, and certify to their mother having told them this. Mrs. Margaret Boggs, aged ninety-five, of Germantown, Penn., a niece of Mrs. Ross, attests the truth of this statement, also. The house in which it was made still stands (No. 239 Arch st., old No. 89.) It is said that when Washington and Col. Geo. Ross visited Mrs. Ross and requested her to make the flag, the design of which Congress had decided upon, she suggested that the stars should be five pointed instead of six pointed, which suggestion was adopted by Congress, and Mrs. Ross subsequently made all of the Government flags, with other assistance. She was afterwards the wife of Claypole, a descendant of Cromwell.

WHETSTONES.—When first putting a new whetstone into use, try water upon it, and if this keeps the surface from being glazed or burnished, oil will not be needed. Some stones work better with water than oil. A dry stone is very apt to give a wire edge. It has been said that a little carbolie acid added to water will increase the friction on either a whetstone or a grindstone.

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Particular attention paid to Collecting.
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MERINO SHEEP.
I have for sale
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SASH,
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Fifty Desirable Lots,

Fronting (most of them) 50 feet on the streets, and running back 150 feet to an Alley.
The LOTS are near to Second Creek, and as the streets run to the Creek, this advantage adds much to their value.

A Map of the Grounds
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TERMS:
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30 Farms in Knox county. 300 Farms
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A large and handsome residence on Pat-
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